

HAND-HELD DEVICE**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Cross-Reference to Related Application**

[0001] This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) from U.S. provisional patent application 60/297,817, having a filing date of 06/11/2001 which is entitled "Handheld Device," inventors Tom Bridgwater, Debbie Chyi, Robert Haitani, Jeff Hawkins, Eric Jacobsen, Will Rees, Peter Skillman, and Karl Townsend and which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates generally to systems and methods for a hand-held computing device providing communication services and symbol processing.

Description of the Related Art

[0003] The integration of services into hand-held devices such as personal digital assistants often involves an increased cost of time to the user to adapt to a new man-machine interface. The man-machine interface aspect of the data entry mechanisms is crucial to decreasing the learning curve time customers need to fully utilize the device for performing its various functions in order to decrease customer frustration. The ease of manipulation of data entry mechanisms enhances the overall device experience.

[0004] It is desirable to strike an appropriate balance between burdening the user with a bulkier device on the one hand with dedicated data entry mechanisms as part of the physical interface and on the other hand providing a more limited man-machine interface

requiring the user to have to learn more data entry techniques or to consume more time for data entry.

[0005] The man-machine interface impacts the acceptability of the device to users because it impacts the extent of services provided, the effective use of the services, and the overall reliability of the device.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0006] The present invention provides for various embodiments of a hand-held device for providing communication services, including voice communications, and symbol processing. In one embodiment, the hand-held device comprises a case. The case encloses control logic, for example hardware and / or software, embodying functionality for providing communication services and control logic for performing symbol processing. For example, the case may include a radio functionality for providing communication services. Examples of such communication services are a cellular telephone functionality, text messaging, or wireless Internet access. In the embodiment, a front side comprises a touch-sensitive display and application buttons. In addition, the device comprises a lid comprising a speaker and a transparent portion. In this embodiment, the lid is hinged to the front side. In a closed position, the lid extends over the display, leaving the application physical buttons physically accessible to touch for receiving input wherein the device performs processing responsive to receiving input from the application buttons in the lid closed state.

[0007] The lid having a transparent portion advantageously provides convenience to the customer and protection of the device at the same time. For example, a user can

see the identity of who is calling on the display without opening the lid while at the same time providing a protective cover of the device's display. The lid itself can also be used to perform functions. For example, closing the lid may turn off the display and place the device in a power saving state. In one embodiment, the power saving state does not affect the processing of the radio module.

[0008] In one embodiment, the front side of the device further has a keyboard. An example of a keyboard that may be used is a QWERTY keyboard. The lid in this embodiment extends over the keyboard in the lid closed state. In another aspect of this embodiment, the keyboard may comprise an arrangement of the symbols "0" to "9" in a traditional telephone keypad arrangement. This similar arrangement advantageously allows a user to adjust to using the keypad more readily than if the user had to learn a new arrangement. Similarly, in another aspect, a key associated with the telephone keypad arrangement has a telephone keypad key indicator for distinguishing a telephone keypad key from other types of keys of the keyboard. This advantageously allows a user to find these keys more readily when using the device.

[0009] In another embodiment of the invention, instead of a keyboard area, the touch-sensitive display also includes a handwriting area for data entry. Typically, a user will use a screen data entry device such as his finger or a stylus to indicate a symbol for entry or to select an item from a menu.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0010] The figures depict one or more embodiments of the present invention for purposes of illustration only. One skilled in the art will readily recognize from the

following discussion that alternative embodiments of the structures and methods illustrated herein may be employed without departing from the principles of the invention.

[0011] Figure 1A illustrates a front perspective view of an embodiment of a hand-held computing device with a lid opened in an extended position in accordance with the present invention.

[0012] Figure 1B illustrates a back perspective view of an embodiment of a hand-held computing device with a lid opened in an extended position in accordance with the present invention.

[0013] Figure 1C illustrates a view of the front side of the embodiment of the hand-held device of Figure 1A in a lid closed state in accordance with the present invention.

[0014] Figure 2 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of a system enclosed within the case of the hand-held device comprising control logic for performing functions including functions related to communication services and symbol processing.

[0015] Figure 3A illustrates a legend for understanding the symbols represented by each key of the embodiment of a keyboard layout in Figure 3B.

[0016] Figure 3B illustrates an embodiment of a QWERTY keyboard layout in which the normal symbol, shifted symbol and option symbol for each key are displayed according to the legend in Figure 3A.

[0017] Figure 4 illustrates a state diagram of an embodiment of a sequence of key strokes for maneuvering within and between a normal state, a Shift state and the Shift Lock modification states.

- [0018] Figure 5 illustrates a state diagram of an embodiment of a sequence of key strokes for maneuvering within and between the normal state, the Option state and the Option Lock modification states.
- [0019] Figure 6A illustrates an embodiment of a QWERTY keyboard of the hand-held device in accordance with the present invention.
- [0020] Figure 6B illustrates an embodiment of a layout of application buttons on the hand-held device.
- [0021] Figure 7 illustrates a matrix table showing examples of actions taken responsive to the state of the lid in accordance with the invention.
- [0022] Figure 8A illustrates an embodiment of a stylus for use with the hand-held device.
- [0023] Figure 8B illustrates a cross-sectional view of an upper portion of a stylus holder.
- [0024] Figures 8C, 8D, 8E and 8F illustrate different positions of a head of the stylus during the rotation of the stylus into the stylus holder of the device.
- [0025] Figure 9A illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of a door having an identification card holder holding an embodiment of a subscriber identification module (SIM) card.
- [0026] Figure 9B illustrates a block diagram view of the device with the door removed to show a card detector unit.
- [0027] Figure 10 illustrates an embodiment of the hand-held device comprising a handwriting area upon which a user can enter symbols through the use of a stylus or his or her finger.

[0028] Figures 11A and 11B illustrate examples of displays shown to a user in response to activation of a user input device on a side of the device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0029] Figure 1A illustrates a front view of an embodiment of a hand-held computing device with a lid opened in an extended position in accordance with the present invention. The embodiment of a hand-held device 100 depicted in Figure 1A comprises a case 101 having a front side 104, and sides, for example, a first side 102. The front side 104 comprises a display 128, in this embodiment a liquid crystal display (LCD) that is a touch-sensitive display. A user may use his or her finger or a stylus (See Figure 8A) for data entry, for example, by indicating selections from a menu. In one embodiment, the display is a color display that displays color images. The front side 104 also comprises a keyboard 103, e.g. a QWERTY keyboard. Each key (e.g. 124) of the keyboard is slanted in the same direction or at the same angle as the other keys in this embodiment. Also as shown, a key may have an oval shape.

[0030] User input devices embodied as application buttons 112, 114, 116, 118, 120 are also shown. In this embodiment, one of the application buttons 112 is associated with a telephone application. Another application button 114 is associated with a calendar application. Another application button 116 is associated with a scroll-up, scroll-down feature. Another application button 118 may launch an Internet access application. An application button may be associated with more than one function or more than one an

application. For example, one of the application buttons may be associated with an application that provides Internet access and may also double in an option state, for example, for activating another application, examples of which are a memo pad, a to do list, an application providing time in other places or a calculator application. In another example, an application button 120 may be associated with a messaging service, examples of which are electronic mail, e-mail, and Short Message Service (SMS) messaging.

[0031] Attached to the front side 104 above the display 128 is a lid 106. In this embodiment, the lid 106 is a flip lid that is hinged 144 above the display. The lid includes a transparent portion 108 through which a user can see the display even if the lid is closed. The lid 106 further has a speaker 110 in this embodiment.

[0032] As illustrated in this embodiment, the first side 102 includes a user input device, in this embodiment, a jog rocker 126. Also included on the side 102 of the device is a plug-in socket 130 for a hands-free speaker attachment. Examples of a hands-free speaker attachment may include a full headset or a single earpiece.

[0033] Figure 1B illustrates a back side 142 of the embodiment of the hand-held device of Figure 1A. Also shown is a top part 146 having an antenna 136, and a ringer switch 132 which interact with a radio module (See Figure 2 234) inside of the case that provides for radio communications including cellular telephone functionality. In this embodiment, a power switch 138 is shown on the upper portion of the device. In this embodiment, a two-color light emitting diode (LED) 152 is shown on the upper portion of the device. In this embodiment, an infrared panel port 154 is shown on the upper portion of the device. The top part of the device includes an opening of a stylus holder

134. The stylus holder 134 (See Figure 8B) extends cylindrically down the back side of the device. In this illustration of an embodiment of the device, a stylus is seated in the device as illustrated by a head 804 of the stylus. In addition, the back side 142 is shown in this embodiment to comprise a door 140. The door holds an identification card (see Figure 9B). One example of such an identification card is a subscriber identification module (SIM) card typically used with portable telephones used within the Global System for Mobile (GSM) communications networks. This feature allows the user to place the card in another device. For example, if a user is on another continent, the user can slip the card into another voice communication device such as a telephone designed to work at the frequencies allocated for that continent, country or group of countries.

[0034] Figure 1C illustrates a view of the front side of the embodiment of the handheld device of Figure 1A in which the lid 106 is in a closed position. The lid extends over the keyboard and the display in the closed position. The lid having a transparent portion 108 provides a convenience to the customer and protection to the display of the device at the same time. For example, an alert of an incoming call notification is displayed on the display which is visible through the transparent lid. In this way, the lid also provides a protective cover of the device's display.

[0035] The case 101 encloses control logic, for example hardware and/or software, for providing communication services and control logic for symbol processing. Examples of symbols are letters, numbers, punctuation marks, emoticons typically used in e-mail messages and mathematical symbols. An example of communication services is voice communications. Figure 2 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment of a system 200 comprising units making up the hardware and / or software for performing

these functions. The system may be implemented in a printed circuit board. The system comprises a microprocessor 202, a read only memory (ROM) 204, a synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) 206, a user interface unit 208 for processing input from the keyboard 103 or a handwriting area (see Figure 10, 1002), the jog rocker 126, the ringer switch 132 and the power switch 138. Also this unit 208 detects the state of the lid position to determine if the lid is closed or open. Connected to the microprocessor as well is charging circuitry 210 for providing power from the battery 212. In one embodiment, the microprocessor is a Dragonball VZ MC68VZ328 33 MHz processor. In one embodiment, the battery is a Li-Ion 600 mAH battery. The charging circuitry is also connected to a cradle connector 226. The microprocessor is also connected with a liquid crystal display unit 214, a touch panel unit 216 and a backlight unit 218. The microprocessor 202 is also connected to a peripheral device transceiver 224, an example of which is a Universal Serial Bus (USB) transceiver, and an input/output (I/O) port 222, an example of which is an EIA-232 or a RS-232 port, both of which are also connected to the cradle connector 226. The microprocessor 202 is also connected to an infrared communication transceiver 220, an example of which is an Infrared Data Association (IrDA) transceiver. The microprocessor is also connected with speaker unit 228, an example of which is a piezo speaker, a red/green light emitting diode (LED) 230 unit, and a vibrator unit 232.

[0036] The microprocessor is also connected to a radio module 234 that provides for radio communications including cellular telephone functionality. An example of a radio module that may be used is a Wavecom Wismo GSM Module. Other services provided include Internet access and text messaging. An example of a text messaging

service is the Short Message Service (SMS) which provides for sending and receiving short text messages from the hand-held computing device to another communication device, for example a personal digital assistant or a mobile phone.

[0037] The radio module is connected to an antenna 236, an amplifier 238 which is also connected to an internal speaker 240. The radio module is also connected to an internal microphone 242 as well as a card detector unit 244 and a hands-free attachment connector 246.

[0038] Those of skill in the art will understand that control logic, for example hardware and / or software, enclosed within the device, for example the system depicted in Figure 2, processes input from user input devices in different forms and performs functions with respect to the input. For example, the user interface unit 208 may be embodied in hardware and/or software under the control of the microprocessor 202. The microprocessor 202 may execute software instructions for receiving input and responding to it appropriately from software 205 stored in a memory such as the read only memory 204, or random access memory such as the shown SDRAM 206 and/or in the user interface unit 208.

[0039] A keyboard, such as a QWERTY keyboard, is advantageous for e-mail and other forms of electronic messaging in a hand-held device.

[0040] As shown in the legend of Figure 3A, associated with each key of the keyboard are three symbols, a normal symbol, a shifted symbol, and an option symbol.

[0041] In one version of the invention, a version of a QWERTY keyboard is used. For example, Figure 3B illustrates an example of a complete keyboard layout. The keyboard comprises the following keys: the letters a-z (26 keys), punctuation marks such

as a period “.” key, the “...” symbol key, and keys for such functions as “Space”, “Return”, “Backspace”, as well as a “Shift” key, an “Option” key, and a “Menu/Command” key. As shown, in the option state, the “Shift” key performs a “Find” function, and the “Menu / Command” key provides a “Launcher” key for launching a display for accessing applications. It will be noted that beginning in the top row at the left side, the first six letters from left to right are “qwerty”.

[0042] In the embodiment of Figure 3B, the normal symbol, shifted symbol and option symbol represented by each key is displayed according to the legend in Figure 3A. The keyboard lets a user enter different symbols represented by a single key via the use of modification states, for example Shift and Option, as illustrated in Figure 3A. Other keys function the same in more than one modification state.

[0043] An example of a QWERTY keyboard using the states of the keyboard layout of Figure 3B is shown in Figure 6A. In the normal, unmodified state, the keys produce the main character printed on them. For example, pressing key 602 in Figure 6A will cause a “q” to be produced in the unmodified state, and key 604 in Figure 6A will cause a “p” to be produced according to the keyboard layout illustrated in Figure 3B.

[0044] In this example embodiment, the “Shift” key is a modifier key. In this example layout, the “Option” key is also a modifier key.

[0045] There are two ways to use the modifier keys (Shift and Option) to enter a shift- or option-modified character. One way known as serial modification means pressing and releasing the modifier key and then pressing the key to be modified. In other words, the keys are typed one after the other. Another way is known as parallel modification and involves pressing and holding a modifier key. In one embodiment of

the invention both forms of modification are used. In another embodiment, only serial modification would be used. In a different embodiment, only parallel modification would be used.

[0046] The shift modification state is discussed next. There are two “Shift” states to consider, both the “Shift” and “Shift Lock” states. In the Shift state, the keys produce a capital version of the main character printed on them.

[0047] Figure 4 illustrates a state diagram of an embodiment of a sequence of key strokes for maneuvering within and between the normal state 402, the Shift state 406 and the Shift Lock 410 modification states. For example, receiving input indicating that the 404 Shift key has been pressed once puts the device in Shift state 406. The Shift state 406 is canceled upon the entry 414 of the Shifted-modified character. Also, pressing backspace 414 clears the Shift Lock state and places the state back to Normal State. However, by pressing backspace, the previous character may also be deleted. Pressing Shift 408 in the Shift state puts the device in Shift Lock state 410. Shift Lock state 410 is not canceled upon the entry of the Shifted-modified character.

[0048] Pressing Shift 412 in Shift Lock state clears the state.

[0049] Another example of a modification is the “Option” state. In the Option state, a key produces another symbol. For example, in Figure 3B according to the legend of Figure 3A, in the Option state, if the user presses the “m” key, a “9” is produced.

[0050] Figure 5 illustrates a state diagram of an embodiment of a sequence of key strokes for maneuvering within and between the normal state 502, the Option state 506 and the Option Lock 510 modification states. For example, pressing 504 the Option key once puts the device in Option state 506. The Option state 506 is canceled upon the entry

514 of the Option-modified character. Also, pressing backspace 514 clears the Option Lock state and places the state back to Normal state. However, by pressing backspace, the previous character may also be deleted. Pressing Option 508 in the Option state puts the device in Option Lock state 510. Option Lock state 510 is not canceled upon the entry of the Option -modified character.

[0051] Pressing Option 512 in the Option Lock state clears the state.

[0052] Typically, there is a repeat rate associated with action of a key or combination being held down. In one embodiment, all text entry has the same repeat rate. For instance, holding down the “j” key will produce j’s at the same rate as holding down shift+ j produces J’s and option + j produces 5’s.

[0053] The lid in the closed position prevents unintended entry from the keyboard when the lid is pressed down against the keyboard because input from the keyboard is disabled when the lid is in the closed position. For example, the user interface unit 208 shown in Figure 2 receives input from the keyboard. Under the programmed control of the microprocessor 202, the lid-closed state is recognized and the input is not processed. Additionally there are other power-saving aspects of the device in a lid-closed position. In one example of a power-saving aspect of the device, responsive to the device being in a lid-closed state and the device being in a device-power-on state, the device disables a repeat functionality associated with the user input device. A typical scenario is that something in a briefcase or purse is pressing against the power button. An application button 112, 114, 118, 120 or the scroll button 116 is also being pressed by something. By disabling the repeat functionality, the drain on the battery is reduced. In another example of a power-saving aspect of the device in a lid-closed state and a device-power-on state, a

timeout setting for receiving indication of further activation of the device is shorter than in the lid-open state thereby also reducing the drain on the battery.

[0054] In one aspect of the invention, a keyboard provides for an arrangement of the digits “0” to “9” similar to their arrangement on a touch-tone telephone keypad. This similar arrangement advantageously allows a user to adjust to using the keypad more readily than if the user had to learn a new arrangement.

[0055] Figure 6A illustrates an embodiment of a keyboard 103 and a subset of keys 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 630 whose option symbols, as shown in Figure 3B, together comprise a keypad of the digits zero (0) through nine (9) as they would appear on a typical touch-tone telephone keypad. For example, normal character keys “y”, “u” and “i” have respectively as their option symbols “1”, “2” and “3”. This embodiment includes an option key 628. The keypad is an advantageous aspect of the invention providing ease of dialing a telephone number because the user is typically already familiar with a touch-tone keypad arrangement. Figure 6A also illustrates another embodiment of the telephone keypad comprising the digits “0” to “9” as option symbols as discussed above as well as the symbols “*” and “#”. As shown, the “*” symbol is an option symbol for the key 642 labeled “T” that is next to the key 610 having “1” as an option symbol. Additionally, the “#” symbol is an option symbol for the key 644 labeled with the letter “O” that is next to the key 614 having “3” as an option symbol. In one example, receiving input indicating that the option lock state has been entered, the functionality of dialing a number as on a telephone keypad in either embodiment is provided to a user.

[0056] Similarly, in another aspect, the keys associated with the telephone keypad arrangement have a telephone keypad key indicator for distinguishing a telephone keypad key from other keys on the keyboard. This advantageously allows a user to find these keys more readily when using the device. In one embodiment shown in Figure 6A, the distinguishing indicator is a visual indicator shown as that portion 606, which may be all or less than all, of the area of one or more of the keys associated with the digits "0" to "9" comprising a color different than the keys not associated with the digits "0" to "9". Other examples of indicators providing sensations such as visual, touch or audio sensations to indicate the telephone keys include, but are not limited to, a different tactility, a different surface, for example a surface including a raised knob on a telephone keypad key, a different key shape, a different material, a different back lighting scheme, a different degree of transparency or translucency, an audible signal upon key depression, or a different pattern.

[0057] Figure 6B illustrates an embodiment of the layout of the application buttons of the hand-held device. In this embodiment, one of the application buttons 632 is associated with a telephone application. Another application button 634 is associated with a calendar application. Another application button 636 is associated with a scroll-up, scroll-down feature. For example, a user may use this feature to scroll through entries in a menu. In this embodiment, application button 638 is associated with an application that provides Internet access. In this embodiment, an application button 640 is associated with a messaging application.

[0058] As shown in the embodiment of Figure 1A, the device further comprises a user input device 126 located on a side 102 of the device, the input of the user input

device being processed when the lid is in the closed position as well as in the open position. In this embodiment, the user input device is a jog rocker 126. The jog rocker reacts to four input actions: up, down, press in, and press in and hold. The jog rocker provides for convenient one-handed use to perform a function when the device is in a lid-closed state. Although within the variety of applications offered by the hand-held device, the jog rocker's inputs will have application specific results, the jog rocker may be used to turn on the device and launch a user selectable predetermined application, for example, the telephone application, by a press of the jog rocker or a press and hold of the jog rocker. In this embodiment, the jog rocker's behavior is executed on a jog rocker press rather than release.

[0059] Figures 11A and 11B illustrate examples of displays shown to a user in response to movements of the jog rocker in a lid-closed state. In one example, if the person wishes to make a telephone call, and the device is in a lid-closed state and a device power-save state, the person may press the jog rocker with one hand. The device receives input indicating activation of the jog rocker. Responsive to the activation of the jog rocker, the device is transitioned from a device power-save state to a device power-on state. In one embodiment, the device power-on state is a state in which the device is fully operational for performing activities including displaying views on the display. The device launches an application and displays a view of the application on the display. A default or a user-selectable view is displayed.

[0060] Figure 11A illustrates a telephone application as the user selectable application. In another example, with the device is in a lid-closed state and a device power-save state, the user presses the telephone application button 112 to activate the

telephone application. The device receives input indicating activation of the application button. Responsive to the press of the application button, the device is transitioned from a device power-save state to a device power-on state. The device launches an application associated with the button and displays a view of the application associated with the button on the display.

[0061] Figure 11A illustrates a view of a speed dial menu with an initial highlight on a “Voicemail” screen button. The initial view of an application may also be user selectable. With the lid closed, the speed dial menu shows through the transparent portion 108 of the closed lid 106 on the display 128. Responsive to receiving input indicating activation of the up / down application scroll button or activation of the jog rocker up or down, the view is updated responsive to performing the function of scrolling down as is illustrated by the highlighting of the next item in the list.

[0062] Figure 11B illustrates the highlighting of a screen menu button “Home” associated with a telephone number. Responsive to receiving input indicating a press of the jog rocker, the “Home” number will be dialed. In this way, with a limited number of activations of the jog rocker on the side of the device or of the jog rocker and an application button, which activations may be performed by one hand, the display is protected by the closed lid, and the user can proceed with the call using a hands-free attachment such as a headset.

[0063] The behavior of the lid can also activate the performance of functions with respect to the device itself and within an application. Those of skill in the art will understand that control logic, for example hardware and / or software, enclosed within the device, for example the system depicted in Figure 2, processes input indicating the lid

states and/or transitions between lid-states and performs functions with respect to this input. For example, the user interface unit 208 comprising a lid position detector may be embodied in hardware and/or software under the control of the microprocessor 202. In one embodiment, the lid position detector comprises a magnet in the lid and a magnetic field sensor, for example a hall effect sensor, in the front side of the case, for example near the keyboard. The microprocessor 202 may execute software instructions for receiving input indicating the lid states and/or transitions between lid-states and responding to it appropriately from software programs stored in a memory such as read only memory 204, the SDRAM 206, and/or in the user interface unit 208.

[0064] Figure 7 illustrates a matrix table showing examples of actions taken responsive to a transition from one lid-state to another. In one example of lid behavior, responsive to being in a device power-save state and detecting a transition from a lid-closed state to a lid-open state, transitioning the device from the device power-save state to the device power-on state and launching an application.

[0065] An application assigned to the lid either by default or by user-selection such as the telephone application may also be launched. In the device power-off state, closing the lid does not effect a change in the device's functioning or power state.

[0066] Figure 7 also describes examples of the results of lid behavior in the device power on state if the device is running the telephone application. In the examples of Figure 7, a notification time period of one second is used. Responsive to the device being in a power-on-state and a lid-closed state, no action is taken with respect to an incoming call in this embodiment within one second of the incoming call notification. However, after one second of notification, responsive to detecting a transition from the lid-closed

state to the lid-open state, the device processes the call including answering the call. The use of opening the lid to answer the call saves the user time in by not having to necessarily find and select additional buttons.

[0067] In another example, the device is in a power-on-state and a lid-open state. Responsive to being within one second of the incoming call notification and detecting a transition from a lid-open state to a lid-closed state (e.g. closing the lid), no action is taken with respect to the incoming call in this embodiment.

[0068] In another example, the device is in a device power-on state and a lid-open state. The device processes an incoming call notification. An alert to the user may be sent indicating that a call has been received. Responsive to detecting a transition from a lid-open state to a lid-closed state after a notification time period of the incoming call, the call is ignored and the device is transitioned from the device power-on state to the device power-save state. A ring indicating the call may be silenced or a vibration ceased.

[0069] During an active call, Figure 7 illustrates actions taken responsive to the state of the lid when a hands-free attachment, in this example a headset, is being used and when it is not being used. In the embodiment of Figure 1A, if a user is not using a hands-free attachment such as a headset, the lid will be open so that the user can hear the caller through the speaker 110 in the lid 106. If the user is using a hands-free attachment, opening the lid will not effect the call.

[0070] In one example, the device is in a device power-on state and a lid-open state. The device is processing an active call during a no-hands-free attachment state. A no headset state is an example of a no-hands-free attachment state. Responsive to detecting a transition from a lid-open state to a lid-closed state, the active call is ended. An audio,

visual or audiovisual confirmation of the hang-up may be generated. For example, the confirmation may be displayed on the display for a period, for example 2 seconds. The device transitions from a device power-on state to a device power-save state. The device allows the user to end the call by closing the lid.

[0071] However, if a hands-free attachment is in use such as by a driver, the user may not want to hang-up the call but also does not want to leave the device lid open in a purse or on a seat where it may get scratched or from which it may fall. In this example, the device is in a device power-on state and a lid-open state and is processing an active call during a hands-free attachment state. Responsive to detecting a transition from a lid-open state to a lid-closed state, the device transitions from a device power-on state to a device power-save state. However the active call is maintained by the device until receiving direction to end the call. An example of direction would be input requesting that the call be ended. Such direction may be indicated by detection that a button on a hands-free attachment has been pressed to end the call.

[0072] In another example, the device may be in a device power-on state and a lid-closed state. For example, the device received input indicating a depression of the power button 138 while the lid is closed or input indicating activation of a user input device such as one of the application buttons. In this combination of states, the opening of the lid in this example does not cause the device switch from a currently running application to one assigned to the action of opening the lid. This is helpful to a user so that the user does not lose her place in the current application by opening the lid.

[0073] Figure 8A illustrates an embodiment of a stylus 801 for use with the hand-held device. The stylus has a body portion 802 of an elongated cylindrical shape with a

tapered rounded tip 809 and a head portion 804. The head portion 804 has a cam, in this embodiment a lower lip 806 that slopes downward at a first angle.

Figure 8B illustrates a cross-sectional view of the upper portion of the stylus holder 134. The holder 134 comprises a rim 810 that slopes downward at a second angle which may be equal to the first angle or may be a different angle. The combination of the two angles cause the lip 806 of the stylus head to slide along the rim in a cam movement so as to transform the rotary motion of the stylus into a linear motion downward into the holder. The combination provides for a self-alignment of the stylus with the holder. The interior of the holder comprises a protrusion or an insertion 808 such as a piece of foam rubber, against which the rounded tip 809 of the stylus slides so as to glide the elongated body portion 802 into the holder.

[0074] Figures 8C, 8D, 8E and 8F illustrate the rotation of the stylus 801 into the holder of the device. In Figure 8C, the lip 806 contacts the rim 810 of the opening. In Figure 8D, responsive to linear downward pressure on the stylus, the lip 806 rotates along the upper part of the rim 810 causing the stylus to move further downward into the holder. In Figure 8E, being guided by the combination of the downward slope of the lip at a first angle and the downward slope of the rim at a second angle, the head further rotates causing the stylus to move further downward. Finally, in Figure 8F, the lip of the stylus is aligned with the rim of the holder so that the stylus comes to be fully seated in the holder. The use of the lip and rim of the holder 134 allows the stylus to come to full seat in the holder responsive to the linear motion of being pressed down.

[0075] Figure 9A illustrates an embodiment of the door 140 having a card holder for an identification card. The card holder in this embodiment comprises the structures

910A, 910B, 910C and 910D. An example of a card that may be held in place is the subscriber identification module (SIM) card that is commonly used with the GSM communication networks as described above. Figure 9A illustrates an embodiment of a SIM card 904 having electrical contacts 906. Figure 9B illustrates a block diagram view of the device with the door 140 removed to show a card detector unit 244 having a communication coupling 912 to the radio module 234 through a printed circuit board 908 internal to the device. The printed circuit board may embody a system such as the system embodiment shown in Figure 2. The card detector unit 244 detects the presence of the card. For example, the card detector unit may comprise one or more electrical contacts 914 positioned to contact with one or more electrical contacts 906 on the SIM card. Through the communication coupling 912 with the card detector unit, the radio module 234 will note the lack of the card's presence and the hardware and software will function to alert the user. For example, an alert may be displayed to the user. In another embodiment, the card detector unit comprises a switch for detecting the presence of the card. The switch would also being coupled 912 to the radio module.

[0076] Figure 10 illustrates another version of the embodiment of the hand-held device of Figures 1A, 1B and 1C. In the version of Figure 10, the device comprises a handwriting area 1002 upon which a user can enter symbols through the use of a stylus or his or her finger. The icons surrounding the handwriting area are those typically used with the Graffiti™ program typically implemented in PALM OS® devices. The icons when tapped perform a function associated with the icon. For example, an applications icon 1008 opens applications when tapped. The other icons are the menus icon 1010, the calculator icon 1006, and the find function icon 1004 which allows a user to find text

anywhere in his data. In the closed position, the embodiment of Figure 10 would appear as the embodiment of the device having a transparent lid 108 in the closed position as illustrated in Figure 1C. This embodiment of a hand-held device also comprises a system such as the example illustrated in Figure 2 comprising hardware and software for providing communication services and symbol processing. For example, this device also includes radio communications functionality, for example, cellular telephone functionality as discussed above.

[0077] The above description is included to illustrate the operation of one or more embodiments and is not meant to limit the scope of the invention. The scope of the invention is to be limited only by the following claims. From the above discussion, many variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art that would yet be encompassed by the spirit and scope of the invention.